

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 18.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUGUST 28, 1838.

Vol. V.

THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER.

and is published at the office, at the N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office, at two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1838.

A hint to Editors.—The newspaper press throughout the country could not do a better service to agriculturists than by carefully obtaining information and publishing it with respect to the crops of corn, potatoes and buckwheat.

Relative value of Manures.—The article which we publish to-day under this head will be found eminently instructive and useful, and we take pleasure in laying it before our agricultural readers.

We publish in this day's paper a number of accounts of the prospects of the corn crop throughout our country. We have done so, believing it to be our duty to keep our agricultural brethren advised upon all subjects of importance to their business and interests, and surely none can be more so than that of the corn crop at a time when we are threatened with a partial failure. Many of the farmers may have corn of last year on hand, to them the news we have collected will, we know, be acceptable, as they will thus be enabled to form their own judgment as to the propriety of sending it to market or of keeping it still longer to await the contingency of higher prices. Indeed, we know that the intelligence will be acceptable to all, for there are none engaged in the culture of the earth whose interests will not be more or less concerned.

We publish in another column a very interesting letter from the Hon. A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, New York, to the editor of the Wisconsin Cultivist, from which paper we copy it. Mr. Allen is one of the most distinguished agriculturists of the great state of New-York; he combines in an eminent degree agricultural zeal with intelligence of a high order, and possesses a spirit of enterprise undomitable as well directed.

The importance of farmers improving their stock is well illustrated in his brief remarks upon

the subject; nor is he less happy in his effort to set forth the value of those noble and generous races the Durhams and Devons, as well as the advantages of a cross between them for the purposes of the dairy. This will be very readily conceded when it is remembered that the great *Butter Cow* raised by that patriotic gentleman, the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. was herself $\frac{1}{4}$ Devon and $\frac{3}{4}$ Durham. She, when fresh, yielded 20 lbs. of butter per week, and so easy was the butter to churn, that her cream placed in a bowl has been converted into butter with a spoon in a few seconds.

The breed of hogs of which Mr. Allen speaks, as having been perfected by him, called the *Tuscaroras*, must, we think, prove a great acquisition to the stock of the country, and we should be happy to hear something further, viz.—whether they come to maturity at an early age, and at what age they attain the weight named? and—whether they are adapted to grass feeding?

With the cross of China and Berkshire, and the pure Berkshire, we are well acquainted, and can bear our humble testimony in corroboration of what is said in their behalf.

VITALITY OF TURNIP SEED.

The subjoined paragraph we cut from the Wisconsin Cultivist, without any credit appended to it, but from the location of Judge Stilwell, we presume it originally appeared in some New York journal. The fact stated is, indeed, "remarkable," and although we are prepared to concede the utmost credence to the love of verity of the relater, we know not how to reconcile his statement with the every day occurrences with respect to the sowing of turnip seed. The experience of every farmer has long since taught him that if it does not rain within a few day after he commits his seed to the earth, that those seed will not come up, and hence it is, that the prudent farmer generally anticipates the regular time of sowing, in order that if the first seed he casts should *perish* that he may have time to *re-sow*. If then, a few days exposure to the influence of sun and air is sufficient to destroy the vitality of turnip seed, how is it that in the present instance, that twenty years of exposure to the alternations of the weather of spring time, summer, autumn and winter

—to the scorching rays of the sun and the biting frosts,—which intervened during that period, was insufficient to destroy their procreative powers? Was the slight protection afforded by the grass while the land was in meadows and pasture, potent enough to throw a panoply around the living principle of the seed? We have known buckwheat, rutabaga, and common turnip seed, to spring up after an interval of *one* year; but when we come to speak of *twenty-years*, it is quite another affair. If the seed in question had been buried sufficiently deep to be beyond the effect of heat and moisture—those active promoters of decomposition in vegetable matter—then we should have been able to have comprehended the *modus operandi* of their preservation—to have understood the principle by which they were saved from decay. Again—if the production which they received from their position in the matted grass, was competent to arrest the process of destruction, why is it, that it did not, for twenty long years, so far promote germination as to send forth the evidence of the life that was in it?

The foregoing reflections presented themselves to our mind on reading the paragraph, and we felt it our duty to state them in all respect and candor. Having done so, we will remark that the fact of those seed not only germinating, but growing and coming to "high perfection," would seem to repudiate the idea which has obtained a too current belief, that if turnip seed be buried with any thing but a "bush harrow," they will not come up, as the *tines* of ordinary harrows bury them too deep to vegetate. The "bush harrow," is an implement, if we may so term it, which we have used, but never without feeling repugnance, and could wish to see it banished from use altogether, believing it as inefficient and unequal in execution as it is unsightly in appearance in this age of improvement, when the ingenuity of man has overcome space, brought distant points into close neighborhood, and so simplified machinery as to do away with more than a moiety of human labor.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

The following remarkable fact, showing the long retention of vitality in seeds when lying upon the ground, has been related to us by Judge Stilwell, of St. Lawrence, as having taken place in his immediate neighborhood and under his own

personal observation. Twenty-one years ago a neighbor cleared and burnt a piece of ground, and harrowed in grass seeds and turnips. The ground lay 12 years in meadow, and 8 years in pasture, when the plough was put into it for the first time preparatory for a tillage crop. It was soon discovered, after the soil had been turned over, that it promised a crop of turnips, which must have come from seed grown upon the ground nineteen years before, many of the roots having been left in the ground, over winter, and suffered to seed. A part of the plants were left to grow, and came to high perfection.

MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE.

It will be seen by the subjoined paragraphs, that a most malignant disease is prevailing among cattle in two remote regions of our country. The suddenness of the attack and death, and the contagious nature of the malady, are circumstances which are truly alarming, as while the first characteristic of it, in a great degree, would seem to forbid the hope of successfully combatting it, the latter discourages exertions, for contact with the carcasses of the dead animals have both in Kentucky and New Hampshire proved fatal.

Disease in Cattle—During an excursion in Stafford county, (New Hampshire), the present week, we learn that between 30 and 40 cows, besides other cattle, have died in Rochester, Somersworth and the neighboring towns within a few weeks. Some suppose they are affected by the black murrain, others think that they fed on some poisonous shrub. In most cases they die soon after they are taken, and so soon become putrid that they require immediate burial. We have heard of two cases where men were poisoned in attempting to skin the animals, and but for immediate medical aid probably would not have survived. One man lost six cows out of his eight. We heard of five sheep which were found huddled together as they usually rest, all of them dead. So sudden had been the attack, in one case a cow which had been milked in the morning without being perceptibly affected, was found dead by the person who went into the yard a short time after to drive her to pasture.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

Woodford Co. (Kentucky,) June 25, 1898.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer :

Sir : A circumstance so singular and at the same time so fatal, occurred in my neighborhood a few days since, that I am induced to furnish you a detail of it for publication.

A poor man by the name of Francis Nave had the misfortune to lose the only cow he had by death from a tumor or swelling of the throat. Wishing to save all of her that was valuable, he skinned her and took the hide to the tanner on the only horse he possessed. Shortly after his return, his horse was taken with a swelling of the throat and soon died : and the hogs that ate of the dead body of the cow, which were all he had, died also in the same manner ; and some of the hogs of his neighbors that ate of the dead car-

cass also died ; and lastly, to close the tragedy, the poor fellow himself fell a victim to the malignant poison which was communicated to his system by means of a sore on his hand.

Yours, &c.

BIRD SMITH.

The above is a most extraordinary case, which might well be doubted, did not the public find a guaranty of its truth in the well known character and integrity of the writer.—*Ed. Frank Farmer*.

THE CORN CROP, &c.

It was feared that the corn, which has nearly all been blown down, would seriously suffer, or be entirely destroyed. The ground however having been thoroughly drenched before the corn fell, the roots are consequently not broken, and hopes are now entertained that, generally, it has been benefited.—*Winchester Repub.*

The Drought—Loudon county—The Leesburg Washingtonian of Saturday sen'night says : "We are suffering under a drought believed to be unprecedented in this region. Combined with the intensity of the heat, its effect has been most disastrous to the corn crop, its appearance being more unpromising than ever before known in the region of country here referred to. It is past redemption, and cannot yield more than the fifth of an average crop. Its decided failure will be most seriously felt, as it is of more general use than any other grain used in our country."

The Nashville, Ten. Republican Banner of Aug. 9, says :—A gentleman who has been for several weeks travelling through the Western District, writes us under date "Bolivar, Aug. 2d. We have very warm, dry weather in the district. Many of the farmers are cutting up their corn to save the fodder. A great number of cornfields that eight weeks ago bid fair for ten barrels to the acre, will not produce one. The farmers are wearing sorrowful faces. Water is also very scarce in many neighborhoods. Vegetables of every kind are nearly burned up, except tomatoes and watermelons."

From the Richmond Enquirer of Aug. 17th :

The Drought.—The weather continues cool, and the skies overcast with clouds ; but no rain. Some other parts of the state and the union have been more fortunate, than we are. There have been fine rains in Fauquier county. A gentleman who left this city on the 6th, writes us from Staunton on the 11th : "On my way I have heard universal complaints of drought ; and indeed saw painful evidence of it in the arid condition of the country. From Richmond to Charlottesville, I saw but one good corn field of any extent, and that was beginning to suffer. But, for the last 30 hours there have been frequent and refreshing showers in this part of the country. The stream that passes through Staunton has been swollen to a perfect torrent, inundating all the low places."

The rains have been singularly partial, in N. Carolina, as well as in other states on the Atlantic. The Milton Spectator of Tuesday last states, that "the drought still continues to an alarming extent in this neighborhood, and almost every where (from which we have seen accounts) throughout the country ; accompanied with a disastrous intensity of heat to both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms : the latter of which seems to have become perfectly lifeless for want of rain." But

the Salisbury Watchman of Saturday says, that "we have been blessed at length with a rain that extends, we learn, throughout the counties of Davie and Rowan. We had begun to suffer greatly from drought, but we have already observed the revived appearance of the corn."

The Alexandria Gazette states, that "the Corn crop in the lower counties of the Western Shore of Maryland is said to be promising, the rains there having been quite abundant. The late rain, however, is said not to have been in time enough to save the corn in the upper country in Virginia."

The Drought—A most distressing drought has prevailed in this county for the last six or seven weeks, and the corn crop, it is thought, will be very short—not more than the fourth of a crop can be made in some parts of the country. We have seen some fields that looked exceedingly promising a few weeks since, nearly burnt up—in other parts of the county they have had partial showers, and will probably make half a crop. The pastures are also burnt up. From the annexed extracts it will be seen that the drought is pretty general.—*Fincastle Democrat*.

The following report on the crops of Wheat, Rye and Corn in Pennsylvania, is published in the Commercial List of Philadelphia :

As far as we have been able to obtain correct information, the following report of the crops might be considered as embracing all the counties in Pennsylvania east of the Alleghany mountains, and all New Jersey. As it is the result of personal observation in a great measure, it may be relied on :

Wheat—The crop is decidedly better than for the two past years, but still short of an average one. Heads, in general short, compared with those of very productive years, and in a large portion of the district, rather light on the ground. The quality is good when not injured by mildew, and this injury is partial—not extending to more than one-fifth of the crop—well secured. The product, per acre, will average about three-fourths of a good yield : but as there has evidently been a diminution in the breadth of ground for winter wheat, the aggregate result of the crop, will not exceed two-thirds of a fair average crop of former years, nor one-half of the abundant crop of 1890. Spring wheat is almost universally a failure, and will not pay for the seed.

Rye—With a superabundance of straw, and great prospects of a fine crop, the farmers are greatly disappointed in rye, as the heads are found to be very unproductive, and the grain generally of poor quality. As there was an increased breadth of ground for rye in many parts, the crop may turn out one-half of an average of poor quality.

Oats—This is very generally a light crop, and much of it has been cut prematurely, to save it from destruction by grass-hoppers. The yield may be about two-thirds of an average.

Corn—The appearance of the crop of Indian corn, was unprecedentedly fine, the middle of July, in all the near counties, but the continued heat and drought since has already destroyed the expectation of a crop on all light soils :—and in the best soils the farmers' hopes are nearly blasted. An early and general rain may yet save much corn, but would scarcely make over two-thirds of a common crop.

Buckwheat—Very little above ground; and much that had been some time sown, has not vegetated. Altogether it is an uncertain crop, and generally given up by farmers.

Potatoes—The crop of early potatoes is very short, and that of late is likely to be an entire failure, except in some few moist situations. The loss of this crop will prove very serious to the country.

Hay—The first crop is good and well secured; but no second crop can be made—the pasture fields generally being without verdure.

The Corn Crop—A morning paper seems to be of opinion that the estimate of the present corn crop at "one-fifteenth" of the usual quantity, is quite a liberal one, and though to many it may appear an extravagant and melancholy foreboding, it remarks that "every farmer in Maryland, (especially in the upper counties) will attest that it is short of the truth." This, indeed, may be, and unfortunately is too true of Maryland, "especially the upper counties;" and is perhaps nearly equally true of the extensive corn growing regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. But when we speak of "the corn crop" without limitation, the expression of course has reference to that of the whole union. In that comprehensive view of the matter, and after witnessing the destructive effects of the drought in some large sections of country, it is gratifying to find that the prospect is fair for a yield far exceeding "one fifteenth of the usual quantity." This, indeed, for the crop of the union, would be little better than a total failure, which would be a public calamity, of the most disheartening aspect, and which we could not be willing to admit as impending over this fair land, upon any thing less than universal concurrent testimony. That the testimony in the aggregate is not of this appalling character, must be gratifying to all.

It may not be amiss to add that on Monday of the present week, corn sold in this market at upwards of one dollar the bushel. This was a rise of 25 cents in the course of a few days. Yesterday, sales of corn were made at 86 cents. Whence this fall of 14 cents in four days, except as shewing a more matured opinion as to the real magnitude and extent of the failure of the corn crop? If the "one-fifteenth" doctrine generally prevailed, the change since Monday would probably have been the other way.

With a view to illustrating our own opinion of the matter, and so far as may be, the actual state of the case with regard to the corn crop of the U. States, we copy all and singular the notices of the "weather and the crops" which come to hand by this morning's mail:—*Baltimore Pat.*

GEORGIA—*The Baden Corn*—A letter to the editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, from Burke county, in that state, dated July 24, says: "The largest crop of corn ever raised in this county, has been raised this season on the plantation of Isaac Carter, from the Baden seed. Mr. Skinner, the overseer, states that the gourd eye corn will not average more than five ears to the stalk, whereas the Baden seed yields from eight to twelve ears to the stalk; he also states that he noticed on a stalk of the Baden 13 large ears, nine shoots that had silk on them, and four shoots that had no silk on them at the time, but he thought they would have time enough to make nubbins,

which would make 22 large ears and four nubbins to the stalk!"

TENNESSEE—*The Crops, &c.*—We learn from a correspondent at Bolivar, Tennessee, that the corn crops in the southern counties of the district, which a few weeks ago looked so promising, have been almost ruined by the present drought.—*Nashville Whig.*

MISSISSIPPI—A late Southern paper says:—"The cotton crops in Mississippi are said to be in a promising condition, notwithstanding the late long drought. The continuance of dry weather gave the planters an opportunity to clear away the grass; and the recent rains found the fields thoroughly clean, with nothing to impede the rapid growth of the cotton. The condition of the corn crop is not favorable. This is not so hardly a plant as cotton, and is sure to suffer more for the want of rain."

FLORIDA—We are happy to be able to say, that notwithstanding the long continued drought in the early part of the season, the crop of corn is coming in heavily, and the promises are most flattering for sugar and cotton. Corn, however, at present prices is far the most important crop. We understand that one of our Alachua friends, who has had to pay three dollars a bushel for corn for the last year, has a crop which is good for at least four thousand bushels! Very truly do we congratulate and rejoice with him.—*Jacksonville Cou.*

DELAWARE—*Corn Crop*—We have made enquiry of a number of the farmers of this county within a few days past, in relation to the extent of injury done to the corn by the late and unprecedented drought, and we are pleased to learn that the consequences are not so alarming as we had reason to suppose. From the information which we have received, we have no hesitation in saying that the alarm created by the *croakers* is without any foundation, and that the crop will be a very good if not an average one.—*Delaware Gaz.*

The Delaware State Journal states that the long continued drought and the extreme heat of the weather have been very injurious to the vegetation in that vicinity. For the last four weeks there has not been rain sufficient to lay the dust, and this, with a parching sun and drying winds, has blighted the prospect which a few weeks since was very flattering. The same paper adds, "farmers are talking of cutting down their corn to save it for fodder. The earth is baked and the sources of vegetation dried up."

VIRGINIA—*The Crops*—Letters from the south side speak of the prospects of the farmer and planter as gloomy indeed. The corn crop in many sections is almost entirely destroyed, and in most of the counties half a crop will not be made. The following is an extract from a letter from Buckingham, Aug. 12th: "The drought still continues. All nature languishes under the scorching rays of the sun. The farmers are brooding over the gloomy future. Scarcely any corn will be made. The fields are so exhausted, the corn withered to the tassel, that no rain can revive it. The wheat crop though rather more than an average one, will be consumed at home."

The Drought—An intelligent friend from Marshall county, informs us that farmers in that part of the country have suffered very much from the late drought. The oats and corn crops will not yield more than one half of the usual quantity. In

consequence of very little rye being grown in this country, it is feared that the wheat, of which there has been an abundant yield every where, will have to be used for many purposes at home instead of corn and oats.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

The long dry spell of weather, of six or eight weeks' duration with which this region has been afflicted, ended happily and pleasantly on Saturday. Since that time the temperature has been agreeable, and every thing looks bright and beautiful.—*Virginia Free Press.*

The late rains have been general, and of great advantage to the crops.—*Alex. Gaz.*

LOUISIANA—The New Orleans Bee of the 4th inst. says, that a heavy shower of rain had fallen there almost every day during the week.

MASSACHUSETTS—The Boston Courier says: "The country never appeared better than at the present time. After a long season of drought, and the farmers had become disheartened about their potatoes and corn, they have been visited with healthful showers, and now show signs of contentment and joy. We learn from the neighborhood of Connecticut river, that there is no doubt of a profitable season. The hay is all in, and is abundant. The wheat has nearly all been harvested, and other productions have been got in, or are ready to be got in, and in good order and in good season. It was feared that potatoes and corn would suffer from the dry weather, but the late rains have altered the complexion of affairs very much for the better."

MAINE—We have the most cheering intelligence from the farmers in every part of Maine. The harvest, they say, will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. Wheat and corn never looked better, and some of the most luxuriant crops ever produced in the country, will be raised "down east."—*Portland Ad.*

MICHIGAN—The corn crop in this state the present year promises to be immense. We hear from all quarters that an unusual number of acres was planted, and that all of it looks uncommonly well.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PENNSYLVANIA—*Corn*—The appearance of the crop of Indian corn was unprecedentedly fine, the middle of July, in all the near counties, but the continued heat and drought has already destroyed the expectation of a crop on all light soils—and in the best soils the farmer's hopes are nearly blasted. An early and general rain may yet save much corn, but would scarcely make over two thirds of a common crop.—*Phil. Com. List of Aug. 10.* [There have since been a couple of general rains.]

OHIO—After a furious drought, Heaven in its mercy, has visited us with a delightful rain. The farmers are in ecstasies; and the lovers of corn bread are once more in spirits.—*Musillon Gaz.*

Early Sioux or Dutton Corn—We yesterday received from our friend, Buswell, a goodly mess of the above kind of corn, in fine order for boiling. It was planted on the 25th of May, and consequently has been in the ground 11 weeks.

The corn crop in the lower counties of the Western Shore of Maryland, is said to be quite promising, the rains there having been quite abundant.—*Baltimore American.*

Foreign Crops—The weather in England had been excellent for the crops up to the last advice.

The prospect, it is stated, is for an average crop of all kinds of grain in Great Britain.—*Eng. pap.*

[We will continue the publication of the accounts from different quarters in our next.]

DURHAMS GONE TO WISCONSIN—CROSSES OF CATTLE—DO. OF THE DEVONS—FINE RACES OF HOGS—A NEW BREED.

Buffalo, 13th July, 1888.

SIR—

I am favored by the first five numbers of the *Culturist*, the reception of which, was no less surprising than gratifying to me. Though some time a resident of this city, and as I thought pretty well up to the march of civilization west, it is only two years since that even the name of the place of your spirited little publication had reached my ears, and now I find you a Lake port of considerable importance, a thriving town, with docks, warehouses and stores, mechanic shops, and elegant public and private buildings, and above all, surrounded by an enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly thriving farming population, and supporting too, an agricultural periodical, that western New York, ten years ago, advanced as it was, scarce durst project. This speaks volumes for your young community, and the way that Milwaukee has commenced establishing an enlightened agricultural basis, is the right way, and if judiciously continued, will command for her, solid wealth and greatness. Such wealth and greatness, as no speculating mania, or tyrannical government orders and circulars, can either subvert or overthrow.

The first and most important matter of attention on the part of the cultivator of the soil, after the production of grasses, roots, and grains, should be that of a *choice stock of animals* for their consumption; and allow me to say, that so far as cattle are concerned, Wisconsin has a treasure in the superb Durhams taken out thither by Mr. Reed. I can speak of them from personal observation, they having staid a few days at my farm on their way west. The Ohio Company in its numerous importations has not brought over superior animals, and I sincerely trust that for Wisconsin's own interest, they may meet with that patronage they so justly merit. When we first introduced our Durhams into this vicinity, the dairy farmers were in the habit of inhumanly knocking their calves in the head as soon as dropped, because they were not worth the milk they consumed, either till they were fit for the butcher or raising, but now since they have commenced using our bulls, they are offered for the produce at a few weeks old, as much as a whole summer's dairy is worth, which shows at once the value of what are no more than half bloods, in the public estimation.

We have been taking crosses for the past three years from the Devons for the purpose of keeping the Durhams primely up to the mark, the moment we shall detect the least deterioration, adding perhaps a greater fineness to their limbs, and imparting more of the deep red that is so much admired in their color, and still further hardening their admirable constitutions. In this course we are backed by the opinions of the most eminent breeders of England and America. I need only mention the names of the late Rev. Mr. Berry, Lord Althorp, (present Earl Spencer,) and Mr. Whitaker, of the former, and Messrs. Van Rensselaer, King, Hall,

and Rotch, of the latter country. Mr. Hall says emphatically that the produce of a Devon cow is the most perfect animal that can be made. My own opinion however, is in favor of two or three crosses of the Durham, to one Devon. These we are still mostly keeping as a distinct stock, and separate from the pure Durhams. Our Devons are from the herd of that eminent agriculturist and breeder of this beautiful race, Mr. Coke, (now Earl of Leicester,) and two young bulls that I now have on hand are as fair in their points as an Arabian horse. There is nothing like them to cross with our native cow, for working oxen, and the milk and beef of their produce would also be a very great improvement.

I took up my pen to correct a notice that appeared in the third number of the *Culturist* of a breed of hogs that I have been sometime endeavoring to perfect, to which I have now given the name of Tuscarora, but find I have completely wandered from the main subject; allow me therefore to still do so, before closing my already lengthened epistle. It is not the "size" that I have been aiming at, for *nothing is easier* than to produce a great *over grown hog*, and nothing is more *valueless* when done; but it is a reasonable weight of carcase, uniting in it large tender juicy hams, thick delicate side pieces, and small head and ears, and all supported by as fine limbs as can well carry the superstructure. The average weight of a full grown Tuscarora, is about 450 to 500 lbs., and I find that this is as large a hog as can be well grown *without coarseness*, and sufficiently so in my humble judgment for profit. With this size they unite to nearly the aptitude to fatten and quietness of the China, a superior beauty of frame, and every good quality of the Berkshire. They breed numerously, ten to fifteen at a litter, their pigs are very hardy as soon as dropped, and the dams are the best and most careful of nurses, and take them all in all as a farm hog. I really do not know their equal.

Together with them, I also keep the improved China and Berkshire. Nothing is equal to boars of the former breed, for reducing the long snouts and legs of the common wood hog, and adding breadth and depth to his carcase, without lessening the weight. Of the latter, though my selection is of the largest class among them, there are no finer of their kind, and all were procured without regard to price.—Gentlemen may judge, when I tell them that my new young Berkshire boar, ordered out this spring, though but a pig, cost me here the sum of fifty-one dollars. I am considerably increasing my stock of cattle, horses and hogs, I hope soon to be able to supply all orders addressed to me from abroad, and residing at the greatest shipping port on the lakes, a considerable expense in freight and charges is saved on animals ordered from this port over those shipped still further east.

With my best wishes for the certain prosperity of yourself and thriving territory,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obliged friend,

A. B. ALLEN.

W. P. PROUDFIT, Esq.
Milwaukee.

Horrible Effects of Hydrophobia.—We learn that a horse belonging to Mr. James Haggerty, living in Christian st., Southwark, which was bitten by a rabid dog, about a month since, was

observed to be taken very sick on Saturday morning after having drank a bucket of water, and so rapidly and violently did the hydrophobia symptoms increase upon him, that, as he was haltered in the stall, by 10 o'clock he had bitten the flesh all off his fore legs, shoulders, and wherever else his halter allowed him to reach himself. His agony is described as so intense, that he would take a piece of flesh clear out at every attempt, and mouthfuls were torn out in quick succession, during the piteous moanings of the poor beast, while his teeth would snap together, so as to be heard plainly for some distance. He however became so furious that he broke from his fastening and raved round the stable, until, through fear that he would break out, and to end his misery, he was humanely knocked in the head. We understand that his mate, the horse usually driven with him in a hack, was bitten by the same dog about the same time, and it is feared that the same horrid result will follow with him.

From the Genesee Farmer.

RELATIVE VALUE OF MANURES.

Since the great truth in agriculture, that manure forms the basis of all successful farming, has been more fully developed and better understood, the attention of agriculturist, in foreign countries and in this, has been directed to the discovery of the most efficient articles for this purpose, and the best methods of applying them. So convinced have scientific, as well as practical men, on this point, become, that on their representations, the government of several European countries have ordered extensive investigations to be made, and experiments carefully instituted, to determine several questions relating to manures, upon which farmers and experimentalists were not entirely agreed.

The Prussian government, which, in every thing relating to the welfare of the people, in giving them every advantage of education, and the benefit of every improvement in agriculture, has evidently taken the lead, and in conjunction with the Saxon authorities, appointed Professor Hembstadt, of Berlin, to superintend a series of experiments, and publish the results for the use of the public. The effect which the application of night soil and urine had produced on the agriculture of Flanders, where they had been most extensively used, induced the governments of Berlin and Dresden to place under the directions of the Professor, the contents of the city drains and cesspools, for the purpose of attempting the recovery of the barren and light soils in the neighborhood of those cities. Thus countenanced, that eminent agriculturist, in conjunction with other learned men and practical farmers, commenced a series of experiments, which were carried on for a number of years, and varied in every possible way, in order to avoid all sources of fallacy. The results of these experiments have been published by Hembstadt, and have led to extensive and successful agricultural improvements.

Professor Schubler, the writer of the most esteemed, and certainly the most able, *Treatise on Agronomy*, or the best method of knowing and treating every species of land, since the death of Hembstadt, has repeated and added to the experiments of that professor, obtaining the like results in almost every instance. These he has published in a tabular form, which have since passed in

to the hands of all the large practical farmers of Germany, and have formed the basis of instruction on manuring, in the hands of professors of agriculture, whom many of the continental governments have with great advantage established in institutions purposely formed to disseminate useful and practical truths in the art of farming.—From these tables Dr. Granville, in his report to the Thames Improvement Company, in speaking of the immense source of agricultural wealth which the sewers of London afford, but which is now worse than lost, makes the following statement of facts furnished by them.

If a given quantity of land sown, and without manure, yields three times the seed employed; then the same quantity of land will produce—

5 times the quantity sown, when manured with old herbage, putrid grass or leaves, garden stuff, &c.

7 times when manured with cow dung,

9 times with pigeon's dung,

10 times with horse dung,

12 times with urine,

12 times with goat's dung,

12 times with sheep's dung; and

14 times with night soil, or bullock's blood.

Or in other words, an acre of land sown with two bushels of wheat, without manure, will produce—

6 bushels,

10 " with vegetable manures,

14 " with cow dung,

18 " with pigeon's dung,

20 " with horse dung,

24 " with goat's dung,

24 " with urine,

24 " with sheep's dung, and

28 " with night soil, or bullock's blood.

But if the land be of such quality as to produce, without manure, 5 times the sown quantity, then the horse dung will yield 14, and night soil 19½ the sown quantity; of land that will yield without manure 10 bushels an acre, manured with horse dung will produce 28, and with night soil about 39 bushels of wheat per acre.

These results, and multitudes of recorded experiments prove that they in no case vary far from the facts, show the immense superiority of night soil, or Flemish manure, over any hitherto employed. In addition, Dr. Granville found that some crops which yield large profits, and are so extensively cultivated in both Flanders, can only be obtained in abundance, and of the finest quality, by employing what may be emphatically be termed Flemish manure in the preparation of the soil.

Another important matter in the comparative value of manures, and of essential practical interest to the farmer, has been established by the same authoritative investigations; and that is, that while night soil has produced fourteen times the quantity sown, where horse dung has yielded only ten—the proportion of the former, or Flemish manure, was, to the horse dung employed, only as 1 to 5; so that with one ton of the Flemish, a larger produce was obtained than with five tons of the best stable manure.

Dr. Granville has drawn some valuable inferences from these truths.

"In England a ton of good stable manure sells for five shillings. Now an acre of arable land in

an ordinary state of cultivation in England, is manured with 20 tons of horse or stable manure every 4th year, according to Professor Coventry, and consequently entails an expenditure of £5 in that year. It then produces ten times the quantity of wheat sown. But an acre of the same land similarly sown, and manured with Flemish manure, would require only four tons of it, and which, at the price we have fixed for it, (12 shillings a ton,) would be an expense of £2 8s. It would then produce fourteen times the quantity of wheat sown on the acre. Supposing the produce of the acre manured with horse manure to be 5 quarters of wheat, and to sell for £15, that of the acre manured with Flemish manure, will be seven quarters, and sell for £21. The result of this comparative farming operation, therefore, would be:

1st, a saving in manure of £2 12s. per acre.

2d, a surplus produce of 6 00 per acre in money.

Total in favor of night soil, £8 12s. per acre.

Dr. Granville states, that he was assured by Mr. Smet, a great farmer in East Flanders, that a measure of wheat land corresponding to an English acre, manured with Flemish manure, produced last year 7½ sacks of wheat of the best quality. The sack contains four measures, each weighing 180 pounds of 16 oz. each; consequently there grew upon the acre 5,400 pounds of wheat, or 90 bushels."

The heaviest crop of wheat we have ever known produced in this country, was the one for which Mr. Blackmore, of this county, received the premiums, 64 bushels per acre. The capabilities of the soil, therefore, when put in the best condition, is little understood, or the amount of food an acre can produce, not generally known. The science of agriculture is yet in its infancy, however venerable and ancient the practice may be; and perhaps in no branch of it is our knowledge more defective than in that relating to manures.

QUERY, NO. 6.—RIPENING OF GRAIN.

"Is it certain, that if corn, or any other sort of grain, be severed from their roots while short of maturity, any valuable accessions will afterwards be made to the grain? It is said of unripe corn, that the ripening process will go on after the plant is cut up by the roots. So too of wheat, that it will come to perfection, although cut several days before it has arrived at maturity. This, I think, I have witnessed. Some years since, I had occasion to open a way to a meadow which I wished to enter, and I cut a small strip of wheat while so green as to be supposed of no value except for fodder. This was spread on grass, and after a few days, I was surprised to find the berry was good, and but little inferior to that which stood till it was fully ripe. Now, did these wheat kernel, after the cutting, really receive accessions? or was the alteration caused only by drying and consolidating? If they received accessions, whence came they? from sap ascending from the stems and leaves below, or from the atmosphere. Is it likely that sap moves at all in plants after they have been cut and become wilted?

A FARMER."

It will be perceived, that this query of our correspondent involves points of great interest to the farmer. Properly decided, it would determine

the propriety of cutting up corn by the bottoms, and the best time for harvesting wheat, two questions of vital importance to the cultivator. For ourselves, we think that the process of vegetable nutrition is but very imperfectly or scarcely at all understood; and that the cause of the circulation of the sap, and the conversion of that substance into the farina or starch that gives the principal value to grain, as well as the respective action of the earth and the air in effecting these changes, require much investigation before positive answers to the several parts of this query can be safely given. Experience has, however, done something towards an understanding of these topics, and it is to that test, in the present state of our knowledge, we must principally refer.

We think that experience has plainly decided, that accessions are made to the corn after the stalks are cut at the bottom; and that to nearly or quite as great a degree as if left standing on the hill; and more than if, as was formerly the custom, corn was topped when first beginning to glaze, or early in the season. That corn receives accession from the stalk after it is cut up, is proved by the fact, that an ear severed from the stalk at the period of glazing, will be very imperfect and the grain inferior, a result not observed when the ear is left on the stalk, though the stalk be severed from the roots. After the formation of the ear has commenced, the berry or the kernel is the point to which all the efforts of nature are directed; and this is continued until the process is complete,—the juices desiccated and rendered incapable of absorption,—or the supply of nutritive matter exhausted. As the juices become thicker in consequence of the nonsupply of sap from the root in the plant, the deposition becomes more active and rapid in the grain, so long as it moves at all, or till the kernel is filled; which will in part account for the fact, that grain served from the root, after the proper supply of nutriment for the kernel has been elaborated in the stalk, ripens so much quicker than it would if left attached to the root.

In the case of the wheat mentioned by our correspondent, it is clear the supply of nutritive matter destined for the berry had all been elaborated, and the only material difference in the process of ripening was, that the matter not receiving supplies of sap from the root, was more quickly deposited than it would have been if subject to that dilution; or, in other words, it ripened so much the earlier. A somewhat similar case occurred to ourselves a few years since. To get to a meadow conveniently, it was necessary to cradle a swath or two through an oat field. The oats were very heavy, but quite green, so much so, that a second growth sprung up from the severed stalks. They were left in the swath until partially hayed, when to clear the ground, they were bound in very small bundles, and set up in a clear place where the air could have free access. Contrary to our expectations, they saved well, and exhibited a finer berry than many of the frost-bitten oats of two or three years past could do, though very far inferior to those that ripened in the field. In this instance, the substance for perfecting the kernel had not been elaborated in sufficient quantity, hence they were necessarily imperfect. A few days since a farmer assured us, that last year in mowing one of his meadows, in order to cut the whole of a patch of Canada thistles, he found it necessary to mow a small quantity of

wheat that adjoined the grass. As the wheat was only fully in the milk, he concluded it would be of no value and raked it with the hay, where it was dried and cured. On examining some of the heads this winter, to his surprise he found the berry bright and plump, apparently as much so, as that which ripened in the field. These instances, we think, prove that accessions are made to grain after it is severed from the roots. Drying and consolidation alone, if no farinaceous matter was added, would only shrivel the grain; it could not cause it to remain filled and plump. As the proper period of harvesting wheat is an object of much importance to the farmer, as the least injury or the least benefit per bushel, amounts to an immense quantity in the aggregate, we shall give the opinion and practice of some of the most eminent British agriculturists in the matter, as such extracts may assist in forming correct conclusions.

In the second vol. of *British Husbandry*, page 136-7, it is said,—

"The question has been for some time agitated, regarding the state of ripeness in which grain should be reaped; and it has been recommended as a general rule of practice, to cut down the crops before the uppermost grain can be shaken out. * * * Taking these things into consideration, it seems the most prudent plan to have the grain cut before it is fully ripe: but in this a medium course should be adopted; for although grain if allowed to become too ripe, assumes a dull, dusky hue in the sample; yet, if not ripened enough, it shrivels in the drying."

London asserts—"That in harvesting wheat, the best farmers, both in Britain and the continent agree, that it ought to be cut before it becomes dead ripe. When this is the case, the loss is considerable, both in the field and in the stack-yard; and the grain, according to Von Thaer, produces an inferior flour."

Cadet de Vaux remarks—"That corn (grain) reaped eight days before the usual time, has the grain fuller, larger, finer, and better calculated to resist the attack of the weevil. An equal quantity of the corn thus reaped, with corn reaped at maturity, gave more bread, and of a better quality. The proper time for reaping, is that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven."

In the 'Reports of Select Farms,' in the report from the Scoresby farm, worked by Mr. C. Howard, it is said:

"Wheat ought never to be allowed to remain uncut until it is fully ripe. Experiments, easily made, will prove to every cultivator of it, that by permitting it to stand until the straw has lost its succulency, he gains nothing in plumpness or bulk of grain, but loses much in color and fineness of skin; besides which, he incurs the risk of shelling by a high wind, or by its being cut under the influence of a burning sun. When fully ripened by standing in the stook, no dry hour should be lost in getting it well secured."

Such extracts might be multiplied, but it is unnecessary. The observation of every farmer must convince him of the superiority in appearance of color and quality of early cut grain, over that which is dead ripe. One is clear and white skinned, the other dull and dusty, and the effect on

the flour is very perceptible. We all remember the time when the Baltimore flour was considered superior to the northern; and a writer in the *Baltimore Farmer* assigned as a reason for this inferiority in the flour produced north of Pennsylvania, the practice of allowing the wheat to stand dead ripe in the fields, until the berry was discolored. Now the tables are turned, not only as regards the quality of our wheat, but our flour also.

If the remarks which have been made, and the extracts given, cannot be deemed entirely conclusive, as to the fact that corn or grain does receive accessions after they are severed from the roots, they must, we think, be satisfactory, in showing that the practice of cutting corn and grain early is well founded, and when a proper medium is observed, cannot be injurious. We, however, consider the question, in some respects, as open for further experiment; and if our correspondent, than whom, no one is more capable, will institute a series, we should be most gratified in laying the results before our readers.

From the Wisconsin Cultivist.

THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

Communication read before the State Agricultural Society, by H. HICKOCK, Esq.

There are two causes which, when our winters are open, operate injuriously on wheat crops. One is, the high and dry winds which prevail in March, these blow off the soil in many situations, and, by leaving the roots of wheat exposed, occasion their destruction. Another cause is the heaving of the soil, occasioned by the alterations and warm weather. The water in the soil, in the act of freezing, expands and raises up the earth, and also the roots of the wheat-plants which the earth embraces; when a thaw succeeds, the earth being heaviest, falls down first and leaves the roots of wheat a little elevated, and by repeated changes of the weather, the roots are so far thrown out as to perish.

Farmers, when convenient, usually sow their winter grain early in September, upon a supposition which guides their common practice that grain thus early sown withstands best the action of unfavorable seasons. This supposition is founded upon the very plausible theory, that as the oldest roots will be longer and more numerous and take a firmer hold on the soil than those which are younger, they will be the least exposed to be thrown above it, and at the same time, from their greater strength, be more tenacious of life. But experience informs us that wheat, sown as late as the first or even the second week in October, very often survives with less injury than that which is sown in the early part of September. Indeed farmers very generally admit, as the result of their experience, that rye, whose law of vegetation must be nearly the same as those of wheat, sown so late in the season as barely to come up, is most likely to withstand an unfavorable winter. But still the very plausible theory which has been mentioned very generally induces them to sow rye early as well as wheat, in direct opposition to conclusions which have been drawn from actual observation.

An experiment was made last autumn for the purpose of collecting some further information on this subject. On the first day of September last I excavated a spot of ground six feet square. On

the one side, the excavation was about six inches deep, on the opposite side, its depth did not exceed one inch. Seed wheat was placed over the bottom, so that the kernels were about four inches distant from each other, the excavation was then filled up. The soil was a suitable mixture of gravel, sand and clay, for wheat, and of ordinary fertility. This was the latter part of the extreme drought which prevailed last summer, and the soil was dry, warm and finely pulverized before it was thrown on the wheat. These circumstances, except the extreme dryness of the soil, were highly favorable to the vegetation of seed at the greatest depth in the earth.—On the fourth of the month there was a heavy shower which not only wet the soil, but beat it down close and hard. On the ninth of the month the plants began to show themselves, but nothing came up from a greater depth than about three and one-half inches. Two or three days after the second leaf had displayed itself, some of the roots were taken up and examined. It now appeared that nearly an inch below the surface of the ground, a new joint was found which was the bases of the second leaf, and also of a new system of roots. There were now two tiers of roots; the seed or knot adjoining it, had generated the lower tier, and the new joint the upper one. These two tiers or systems of roots were connected together by a root resembling a cord or thread, and, in one instance, I cut off this connecting thread and transplanted the upper part. This grew with little apparent check from its curtailment; but the under part died, although the soil above it was opened so as to afford it the advantages of air and solar heat. On the 20th day of September, I examined another plant, which had its two regular formations as expected, and, what was not expected, a blade was discovered about an inch long, which had started from the lower system of roots, and would doubtless have found its way to the surface, had it not been disturbed. It is to be remarked, that this plant sprung from seed placed under cover of nearly four inches of soil, which was an inch deeper than any of the other plants examined; and that some of the tops of the wheat plants had been eaten off and trodden down by accidental intrusion; a fact unregarded at the time. On the 26th day of September I examined another root, expecting to see the blade from below more perfectly developed; none however was discovered; but a third tier of roots was found at the surface of the ground, which proceeded from the second, as that had from the first system of roots. On the 16th day of October I placed some seed wheat about two inches in the ground; their delay in coming up induced me to suppose that they had perished from cold and wetness; but at the expiration of three weeks they made their appearance, and although the ground remained open several weeks longer, no second leaf appeared, of course no joint or second system of roots had been formed. The very different formations in the roots of wheat, which this experiment has disclosed, proceeded from causes appropriate and capable of being ascertained, but to distinguish them with certainty, other trials must be made and conducted with greater accuracy than the one of which an account has been given.

From these experiments, though inaccurate, some conclusions may perhaps be drawn of practical use. All plants, which live over winter

possess an apparatus, by which they supply themselves, in autumn, with food for their sustenance in spring.—This food consists mostly of saccharine matter which is enclosed in a proper receptacle. When this receptacle is formed near the surface of the earth, the fermentation of its contents is excited by frequent changes of weather, the saccharine matter is decomposed, and the plant perishes from the want of food, and perhaps also from a rupture of its vessels.

All wheat, shallow sowed, must have its reservoirs of food but slightly covered with soil, and of course they are fully exposed.—When wheat is sown early at any depth, a second and sometimes, at least, a third system of roots is formed within an inch of the surface. In these many stems originate, each of which has its receptacle of nourishment at its base, and it is quite certain that in most instances, the food which was contained in the seed and the adjoining knot is entirely exhausted by the supplies of nourishment it affords the upper portions of the plant. The life of early sowed wheat must then, like that which is shallow sowed, depend upon the preservation of the reservoirs of saccharine matter which are placed at or near the surface of the ground, and of course exposed to the unfavorable action of variable weather during winter.

Wheat, which is late sowed, generates no second blade or new system of roots, and of course the nourishment for spring's use is retained in the receptacle which adjoins the seed. If then we sow sufficiently late in autumn, and place the seed deep in the soil, we shall provide every security against the hazards of bad weather which the nature of the case admits of.

In the ordinary course of husbandry, some of the wheat is necessarily deposited at considerable depth in the soil, and when this takes place sufficiently late in the season, the receptacle of food will be protected by its covering of earth, and a partial crop will often be realized; although there may be, when the spring opens, no signs of life on the surface of the field. In such cases as the destruction of the blade, which issues from the seed-roots in autumn, can be of little importance, one would suppose that the surviving plants would grow the more vigorously, from their being less in number, and, by tillering, produce many stems with large well filled ears; such however is not the fact; usually the stems are single and the heads are not large. To account for this, it must be recollected that after the ground has thawed in spring, the earth settles and often becomes so extremely hard that doubtless many plants die, in their struggle to overcome the opposing resistance, and the surprise is, that any should possess vigor enough to protrude even a single stem through the hard earth that covers it.

From this view of the subject, the practice may be recommended, of effectually harrowing the field in the spring after the ground has settled, in order to supply the plant with fresh air and give a free passage to its upward growth. After the harrow has been used, the roller ought to be employed to reset such roots as have been displaced and diminish the evaporation of moisture.

In England a wheat plant was taken up, separated into eighteen parts and replanted, and by successive divisions and replantations, a crop of three and one-third peck of wheat was obtained in less

than eighteen months from the time the seed was sown. If the roots of wheat can be so minutely divided and successfully replanted, there is little danger that the freest use of the harrow can be injurious, provided the roller be also used. The fact appears to be, that nothing is necessary to the vernal growth of the plant, but the preservation of the apparatus which contains the saccharine matter which is its proper vernal food, so that if the roots and top be cut off, and the bulb be planted in a genial soil, the plant will grow.

Notwithstanding the arguments which have been urged in favor of sowing wheat late, it must be conceded that, when early sown and our fields are cultivated in the usual manner, it produces the largest crop, if it survive the cold season. Whether such improvements may not be made, as to combine the benefits of a sure and large crop, is a question still open to investigation; the probability is, that both advantages may be secured, by a more correct knowledge of the proper time to sow, and of the best methods of culture.

In the first volume of the transactions of the society for the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures, instituted in the state of New-York, it is stated that, in Huntington, Suffolk county, fifty-two bushels of wheat had been raised by manure on an acre of land; and Mr. Downs is said to have raised on a poor gravelly dry soil, by the use of fish as a manure, at the rate of 128 bushels of rye an acre. In this case, the rye would doubtless have lodged and been of little value, were it not that it was twice eaten off by his neighbors' sheep which broke into the lot; once when the rye was nine inches high, and again when it was about six inches high.

[The production of so large a crop of wheat and of rye must have proceeded from causes which are steady and uniform in their operation, and if all the circumstances which had concurred to produce them, had been distinguished and noted down, similar crops might have been again raised. Some things which occurred during the cultivation of this rye crop, may be ascribed to accident or chance, so far as Mr. Downs' sagacity was concerned, but the causes which proximately occasioned the crop, did not work by accident or by chance, but agreeably to laws or rules from which they never deviate.—This uniformity of operation lays the foundation for making future discoveries, and brings within the grasp of our faculties the knowledge of increasing our crops by methods the least laborious and expensive.]

The period may arrive when the Farmer shall pursue his methods of culture with an anticipation of the consequences which will result, analogous to that of the mechanic in the construction of a machine, and when, by direct means, he shall procure greater crops than ever were obtained by mere empirical trials.

Time was when the greatest philosophers taught the doctrine, that all things pertaining to the surface of the earth were too irregular and too much under the governance of chance, to admit of scientific inquiry; this error has, within the two last centuries, been dispelled. But a similar error, in regard to rural affairs, is embraced by almost all our practical farmers, and the task of correcting and exposing it, is devolved it would seem, upon the unaided efforts of a few individuals. Here then is the difficulty.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

A practical farmer whose livelihood depends upon his calling, should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer. 'I went by the field of the slothful—and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down.'

Owner where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth, or spending thy time at the tavern, or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business, else 'shall they poverty come as an armed man.' A farmer on the other hand, who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even if Solomon himself were passing by. Every passing traveller, no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honours the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than honour. A comfortable decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Timothy }
Orchard } GRASSES
Herds or Red Top }
Al-o, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an inlay, preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supercede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or good REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by
THOMAS DENNY,
au 21 4t Grant street, near Pratt street.

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates; which will enable vendors to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta бага or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to vendors—and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Expansa, Brussa, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
July 17 St Flushing, New-York.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

A hint to editors—notice of an essay on manures—notice of accounts of the crops—do. of Hon. A. B. Allen's letter—vitality of turnip seed—mortality among cattle—accounts of the corn crop, &c. throughout the U. States—letter from Hon. A. B. Allen on cattle, &c.—effects of hydrophobia in a horse—relative value of manures—paper on the cultivation of wheat—a practical farmer—prices current—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 00	7 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	90	91
White.....	"	85	88
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	9	11
North Carolina,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 12	
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.		
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 12	7 25
" " wagon price,.....	"	6 75	
City Mills, super.....	"		7 37
" extra.....	"	7 75	
Susquehanna,.....	"		
Rye,.....	"	4 75	
Kila-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	19	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4	
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.		
Kentucky blue.....	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (hords of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		3 00
Hards, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,.....	"		
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	
second,.....	"	7	
refuse,.....	"	5	
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	34	35
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RICE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	75	85
Susquehanna,.....	"		none
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
" for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"		
" ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 55
Red, best.....	"	1 45	1 48
Maryland.....	"	1 35	1 45
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	38	
" in hhd.,.....	"		
" wagon price,.....	"		
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	2 25	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.		
Full Merino,.....	"	35 40	20 22
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	30 35	20 20
One half do,.....	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28 30	18 20

A SETTER DOG.

FOR SALE—A Setter Dog of handsome appearance, 18 months old, thorough-bred and well broken for his age. He ranges finely and is staunch on the set. His price \$20.

Applications for him to be made to the editor of this paper—all letters to be post paid. aug 14

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	14	15
Shoulders,.... do.....	"	10 1/2	11 1/2
Middlings,.... do.....	"		11
Assorted, country,.....	"	10 1/2	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"		
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 62	
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 75	
EGGS,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.		9 75	10 00
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ———— No. 2	"		
No. 3,.....	"		
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,.....	pound.		11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do		Farmers Bank of Virgi. 1
Other Branches,.....	do		Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.			Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par		Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	do		Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do		Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	do		Lynchburg,..... do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do		Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do		Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,.... 1 per ct. dis.	do		Branch at Romney, .. par
Cumberland,.....	par		Do. Charlestown, par
Millington,.....	do		Do. Leesburg, ... 1
DISTRICT.			Wheeling Banks,.... 3 1/2
Washington,.....			Ohio Banks, generally 5 1/2
Georgetown,.....	Banks, i.p.c.		New Jersey Bankgen. 3
Alexandria,.....			New York City, par
PENNSYLVANIA.			New York State,.... do 1/2
Philadelphia,.....	par		Massachusetts,.... 1 1/2
Chambersburg,.....	do		Connecticut,..... 1 1/2
Gettysburg,.....	do		New Hampshire,.... 1 1/2
Pittsburg,.....	2 1/2		Maine,..... 1 1/2
York,.....	do		Rhode Island,.... 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2			North Carolina,.... 3 1/2
Delaware (under \$5).... 4			South Carolina,.... 4 1/2
Do. (over \$5)..... 1 1/2			Georgia,..... 5 1/2
Michigan Banks,..... 10			New Orleans,..... 7 1/2
Canadian do..... 10			

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or other

wise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company, near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, have for sale from 20 to 30,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, which they will contract to deliver in Baltimore this Fall or the next Spring. Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied with any quantity not exceeding the above amount. All communications post-paid will be attended to. P. B. HOOPER, aug 28 3t Pres't of Q. A. C. Silk Company.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelton, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powel to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powel has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

aug 28

9t

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds—

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al; Jam & Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1888.

7t au 28

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Of superior quality, in bbls. on hand and for sale by JONA. ELICOTT & SONS, may 8 3t south end of Patterson st.

Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.